

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XIX.—N° 1070.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publick, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WAREHOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAM'L. JANUARY.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,

Frankfort, Kentucky.



The Subscriber, respectfully informs the publick, that he has taken possession of his house, lately occupied by Capt. Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of

THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expence, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accomodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious—He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hostler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Dan'l. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayville, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Springs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails. Saddlers' Tacks, Dorseys' Bar Iron, Windows Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co

TOD'S WARM & COLD BATHS,

In his Stone-House, on Water-Street, Lexington.

HAVING completed four Baths for the accommodation of persons wishing to use them—the terms will be, for a single ticket of admission, a quarter of a dollar; but persons who take six tickets may be supplied for one dollar.

Each ticket will admit one person.

Ladies and Gentlemen will find every attendance provided at all hours of the day and night, if called for.

Wm. Tod.

July 1, 1806.

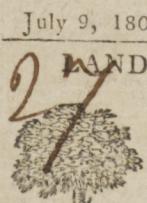
MONTGOMERY COUNTY (to wit.)

John Roberts, one of the Commonwealth's justices of the peace for said county, to the sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, constables and headboroughs within the commonwealth of Kentucky.

WHEREAS, complaint is made to me this day, upon oath of James S. Magowan, jailor of said county, that THOMAS WELCH, labourer, who was lately committed to the jail of said county of Montgomery, by warrant from James Turley, a justice of the peace for the said county, on suspicion of felony, did, on the 14th of this instant, forcibly escape from the said jail, and is now going at large. These are therefore in the name of the commonwealth, to require you, and every of you, in your respective counties, baileys, towns and precincts, to make diligent search by way of hue and cry, for the said Thomas Welch, and him having found, to seize and retake, and safely convey, or cause him to be conveyed to the jail of the said county of Montgomery, there to be kept until he shall be thence discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand this 16th day of August, 1806.

John Roberts.

2



2 HANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, will dispose of his FARM, three and a half miles south-west of Lexington, containing about 300 acres, part of the late Col. Campbell's military survey; about 100 acres cleared, with good buildings, orchards, &c. &c. Also, 200 acres, lying about four miles west of Lexington, part of Col. Hite's military survey, with a small improvement thereon. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Ricd. Higgins.

28th May, 1806.

MASONICK CONVENTION.

A convention of Delegates from several Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, will be held at the Mason's Hall, in Lexington, on Thursday the second day of October next. And on the Monday following, the Grand Lodge will meet at the same place. The members and Delegates are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the most M. W. G. M.
DAN'L. BRADFORD, G. Secy.

August 14, 1806.

John Roberts.

2

122. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of Appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

123. RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened a House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort, where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler.

From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the publick's favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

32 MOORE'S INN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the publick, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the house lately occupied by Drs. Barry and Boswell, and immediately opposite the court house in Paris, where he is prepared to accommodate all such gentlemen as may please to favor him with their custom.

He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of every kind, his beds attended to with care, and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any other in the state; he is determined to keep on hand an excellent stock of hay, oats, and corn, together with a faithful, sober ostler—He flatters himself under these impressions, on meeting with the patronage of a generous public.

I am the publick's humble servant,
Zedekiah Moore,
Paris, May 9th, 1806.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the publick, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. Bain's house, where he still continues the

Painting and Gilding Business,
to which he will add the
*Mending, making, and framing of
Looking Glasses;*

He will also have an elegant assortment of
Gilt Picture Frames.

The subscriber has likewise on hand an
assortment of
EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to rent the
Tavern TRAVELLER'S HALL, for one

year or a longer term, or to sell it for \$25,000
in the following way, viz.

Cash paid down, \$4000

Negroes, store goods, cordage, tobacco, salt, iron, or horses paid down, or approved indorsed notes at

a short date, 3000

Land in the vicinity of Lexington, 1000

The balance in eight equal annual payments, with interest from the date, or four equal annual

payments of half cash and half

approved produce, with interest

from the date, 17,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 20,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 25,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 30,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 35,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 40,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 45,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 50,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 55,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 60,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 65,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 70,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 75,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 80,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 85,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 90,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 95,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 100,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 105,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 110,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 115,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 120,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 125,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 130,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 135,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 140,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 145,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 150,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 155,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 160,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 165,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 170,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 175,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 180,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 185,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 190,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 195,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 200,000

Approved produce, with interest

from the date, 205,0

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheep's wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 5 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burrs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50 miles without injury. Country linen, feathers and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry, Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the publick's humble servant.

D. S. NORTON.
Lexington, August 2, 1806.

We the subscribers being fully sensible of the advantages arising from having our wool prepared on the Carding machine about to be erected in this place by Mr. D. S. Norton, beg leave to recommend it to the Hatters throughout the country, as being of very great utility in the preparation of our wool—must request those of our customers that have been in the habit of breaking their wool for hating, to decline it and bring it in unbroken.

Patterson Bain.
John Lowry.
G. Adams Jr.
John Adams.
Jorah Brady.
Sourbray & Montgomery.
William Smith.

BLUE DYING TO PERFECTION.

I WILL colour cotton, linen or woolen, with a hot dye, and will warrant it to keep its colour—and because of the scarcity of cash, I have made my arrangements so as to enable me to take for pay, the following articles; corn, flour, meal, bacon, hemp, flax, country linnen, and a variety of other articles. 'Tis hoped no one will ask credit, as I shall keep no book, it will be necessary payment should be made when the truck is taken away.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Main street, corner of Main Cross-street.

THE way to keep the money circulating in this state, is to encourage home manufactures. The rapid importation of many articles that the citizens of this state can make equal in quality and more durable in wear, has of late become a very serious evil to the inhabitants of this western country. In the single article of Ladies' Shoes, it is estimated that not less than 20,000 dollars worth is annually imported into Lexington---The subscriber willing to lessen the inconvenience, has commenced manufacturing Ladies' Slippers at the Wyandot, Shawnee Munsee and Delaware nations, have ceded and do hereby cede and relinquish to said United States for ever, all the lands belonging to said United States, lying east of the aforesaid line, bounded southerly and easterly by the line established by said treaty of Greenville, and northerly by the northernmost part of the forty-first degree of north latitude.

An allowance will be made to those who buy to sell again, and credit given if required, by giving approved endorsed notes, payable at the insurance office.

Journeymen and apprentices are wanted.

Hugh Crawford,
On Main street corner of Main Cross street

3

FOR SALE,

One of the most beautiful

F A R M S

In the county of Fayette—lying on the road leading from Lexington, by Gen. Todd's, to Winchester, nine miles from each, being part of col. Floyd's settlement, containing 211 acres, with about 70 cleared and under a good new fence, the residue better timbered than land in general in this country, with plenty of sugar trees and a good proportion of oak, walnut and cherry—there is on the premises a new frame dwelling, 36 feet by 24, two stories high, with a ce far under the whole, and other necessary buildings, with a never failing spring of excellent water. A general warrantee deed will be given—for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Wm. George.

12 August 1806.
P. S. The above will be sold reasonable, as I intend removing to a new settlement.

3
BILLS OF LADING
For sale at this office.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America, and the Sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippawa, Munsee and Delaware, Shawanee and Pottawatamie nations, was held at Fort Industry, on the Miami of the lake, on the fourth day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and five, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States, on the twenty fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A treaty between the United States of America, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippawa, Munsee and Delaware, Shawanee and Pottawatamie nations, held at Fort Industry, on the Miami of the lake, on the fourth day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and five.

ARTICLE I. The said Indian nations do again acknowledge themselves and all their tribes, to be in friendship with, and under the protection of the United States.

ART. II. The boundary line between the United States and the nations aforesaid, shall in future be a meridian line drawn north and south, through a boundary to be erected on the south shore of Lake Erie, one hundred and twenty miles due west of the west boundary line of the state of Pennsylvania, extending north until it intersects the boundary line of the United States, and extending south until it intersects a line heretofore established by the treaty of Greenville.

ART. III. The Indian nations aforesaid, for the consideration of friendship to the United States, and the sums of money hereinafter mentioned, to be paid annually to the Wyandot, Shawnee Munsee and Delaware nations, have ceded and do hereby cede and relinquish to said United States for ever, all the lands belonging to said United States, lying east of the aforesaid line, bounded southerly and easterly by the line established by said treaty of Greenville, and northerly by the northernmost part of the forty-first degree of north latitude.

ART. IV. The United States, to preserve harmony, manifest their liberality, and in consideration of the cession made in the preceding article, will every year for ever hereafter, at Detroit, or some other convenient place, pay and deliver to the Wyandot, Munsee and Delaware nations, and those of the Shawanee and Seneca nations who reside with the Wyandots, the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars, current money of the United States, and the further sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, making in the whole an annuity of one thousand dollars; which last sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, has been secured to the President, in trust for said nations, by the Connecticut land company, and by the company incorporated by the name of "the proprietors of the half million of acres of land lying south of lake Erie, called Sufferers' Land," payable annually as aforesaid, and to be divided between said nations, from time to time, in such proportions as said nations with the approbation of the President, shall agree.

ART. V. To prevent all misunderstanding hereafter, it is to be expressly remembered, that the Ottawa and Chippawa nations, and such of the Pottawatamie nation as reside on the river Huron of lake Erie, and in the neighborhood thereof, have received from the Connecticut land company, and the company incorporated by the name of "the proprietors of the half million of acres of land lying south of lake Erie, called Sufferers' Land," the sum of four thousand dollars in hand, and have secured to the President of the United States, in trust for them, the further sum of twelve thousand dollars, payable in six annual instalments of two thousand dollars each; which several sums is the full amount of their proportion of the purchases effected by this treaty, and also by a treaty with said companies bearing even date here-

with, which proportions were agreed on and concluded by the whole of said nations in their general council; which several sums, together with two thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-seven cents, secured to the President, to raise said sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars annually as aforesaid, is the amount of the consideration paid by the agents of the Connecticut Reserve, for the cession of their lands.

ART. VI. The said Indian nations, parties to this treaty, shall be at liberty to fish and hunt within the territory and lands which they have now ceded to the U. S. so long as they shall demean themselves peaceably.

In witness whereof, Charles Jouett, Esq. a commissioner on the part of the U. S. and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Indian nations aforesaid, have hereto set their hands and seals.

CHARLES JOUETT, (L.S.)

OTTAWA.

Nekeik, or Little Otter, his mark. (L.S.)

Kawachewan, or Eddy, his mark. (L.S.)

Mechimenduck, or Big Bowl, his mark. (L.S.)

Aubaway, his mark. (L.S.)

Ogouse, his mark. (L.S.)

Sawgamaw, his mark. (L.S.)

Tufquagan, or M'Carty, his mark. (L.S.)

Ashawet, his mark. (L.S.)

CHIPAWA.

Macquettequet, or Little Bear, his mark. (L.S.)

Quitchonequit, or Big Cloud, his mark. (L.S.)

Queonequetwabaw, his mark. (L.S.)

Osequaquaun, or Young Boy, his mark. (L.S.)

Monimack, or Cat Fish, his mark. (L.S.)

Tonquish, his mark. (L.S.)

POTTAWATIMA.

Noname, his mark. (L.S.)

Mogawh, his mark. (L.S.)

WYANDOT.

Tarhee, or the Crane, his mark. (L.S.)

Miere, or Walk in Water, his mark. (L.S.)

Thateyyanayoh, or Leather Lips, his mark. (L.S.)

Harroweyou, or Cherokee Boy, his mark. (L.S.)

Tschauendah, his mark. (L.S.)

Tahunehawetee, or Adam Brown, his mark. (L.S.)

Shawrunthie, his mark. (L.S.)

MUNSEE & DELAWARE.

Puckconfitond, his mark. (L.S.)

Paahmehelot, his mark. (L.S.)

Pamoxet, or Armstrong, his mark. (L.S.)

Pappelleoud, or Beaver Hat, his mark. (L.S.)

SHAWANEE.

Weyapurseawaw, or Blue-Jacket, his mark. (L.S.)

Cutheawesaw, or Black Hoff, his mark. (L.S.)

Auonasechla, or Civil Man, his mark. (L.S.)

Isaac Peters, his mark. (L.S.)

Signed in the presence of Wm. Dean, C. F. L. G.

J. B. Mower,

Jasper Paris,

W. Knaggs,

Wm. Walker,

Israel Buland,

E. Brub.

Interpreters.

Now THEREFORE, to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the U. S. I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the U. S. and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty, and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the U. S. to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington,

on the 24th day of April, in

the year of our Lord 1806, and of the

Independence of the U. S. the thirtieth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON,

Secretary of State.

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Spanish Association, Blount's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's Expedition.

[CONTINUED.]

We shall divert the attention of our readers a little in this number, from General Wilkinson and John Brown, to his honor Judge Sebastian. It has been related, that Sebastian, after a two year's residence in New-Orleans, while a judge of the Kentucky court, returned in 1799. Soon after his return, he formed a project in company with Dr. John Watkins, the present Mayor of New-Orleans, to draw a number of the Kentucky settlers into Louisiana, doubtless, in our opinion, with the design of rendering the connexion between this State and the Spanish provinces more intimate, and thus paving the way for his friend Wilkinson, more easily to effect the desired junction.

The following is a verbatim copy of the original plan drafted for this purpose, which has been afforded us by one of the members of the company, for the purpose of publication. This member unwarily subscribed his name to the proposals, along with many others, without reflecting on the evil consequences which must have followed to the State of Kentucky, from the treasonable scheme, if it had succeeded. With regard to Doctor Watkins, it is proper to observe, that at this period, he was a young man, just returned from his studies at the university of Edinburgh, and therefore, may be supposed to have entered upon this embassy, from his honor Judge Sebastian, to his Catholic Majesty, in a great measure from motives of curiosity. But what possible apology can be made, for a Judge of the Kentucky court of appeals, setting on foot a plan for the encouragement and accommodation of adventurers, in Louisiana, when subject to Spain?

"We the subscribers, impressed with a belief that one of the navigable rivers in the Upper Louisiana, is extremely desirable on account of the temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and convenience of its situation for commerce, have determined to make an application to his Catholic Majesty, for a grant of three millions of acres of land in that country, under the following regulations, viz.

"It. That the grant when obtained, shall be divided into forty-two shares, and that one third of the whole grant be reserved for the encouragement and accommodation of adventurers.

"2d. That no person subscribe for less than six shares, at one hundred dollars per share, with the liberty of disposing of as many of the shares as he may chuse, provided he does not dispose of the whole of his interest: and provided also, he be responsible to the other subscribers for the amount of his subscription, payable at such time, as they, or a majority of them, may hereafter determine.

"3d. As the shares will be disposed of by the subscribers, whom they personally know, and have confidence in, and as the transference of the shares to strangers, may be productive of confusion and inconvenience, and will also have the appearance of speculation, which should be studiously avoided, no shareholder shall be permitted to sell, or any manner dispose of his share, without the consent and approbation of the company, or majority of them, given in a corporate capacity—and to the end, that every shareholder may be known to the company, each subscriber shall, on or before the 15th day of July, return to Dr. John Watkins, a list of sharers claiming under him—

"4th. Each subscriber does hereby bind himself to the others, to use the utmost exertions to perform all such stipulations, as the agent hereafter to be appointed, may find it necessary to enter into, for the obtaining of the said grant, in default of which, the whole of the interest of such persons failing, shall be forfeited, and accrue to the use and benefit of the performing subscribers."

Sebastian's name is the next to Watkins' on the original list; but it having been suggested to the Judge, that it would be more prudent for a person in his situation, to have his share entered in some other name; he therefore, in the list which was afterwards drawn up, entered his share in the name of Andrew Watkins. The company being completed, Dr. Watkins set off for Madrid; but being an unexperienced

traveller in Spain, like Gil Blas, he was ensnared by a band of robbers, who robbed him both of all his money, and a number of letters, which were necessary for his introduction to the levee of his Catholic Majesty. This unfortunate circumstance, delayed his application to the Spanish court, until it was too late—Louisiana having been afterwards ceded to France. The Doctor therefore returned—Sebastian was frustrated in his intentions; and the members of the company lost the money which they had subscribed.

(To be Continued.)

50,000 Dollars for 6 50!!

NEW-YORK

STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

For the promotion of Literature, and other purposes.

To commence drawing on the second Tuesday in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.

The excellency of the present scheme is universally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are

30,000 Dollars,

20,000 Dollars,

10,000 Dollars,

5,000 Dollars,

2,000 Dollars,

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c.

The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight dollars each.

The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. In this scheme there is a possibility for one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars.—Notwithstanding the great number of Capital prizes in this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a prize.



"True to his charge—

He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 28.

Extract of a letter from Allan B. Magruder to his friend in this place, dated

BELLEVUE, OPELOUSAS,
Lower Louisiana, July 7, 1806.

"I have been informed, that a man some where in the Green river country, has invented a machine for ditching. There is no part of America where the inventor could meet with much encouragement, and his invention so usefully employed, as in this part of our dominions. The majority of the lands here, is prairie, formed of gentle waving surfaces, where ditching could be admirably adapted to all the purposes of rendering them dry in wet seasons, and of enclosing them from the stock, so as to render fencing unnecessary. There is not a stone or lump to interrupt the progress of the machine.

"When the country becomes more populated, a very large portion of the prairie lands, must necessarily be employed in cultivation. A machine, therefore, of the above description, will become greatly in demand. At the present time, I believe, the proprietor would meet with very great encouragement were he to come to Louisiana."

COMMUNICATIONS.

As John Wood can ascertain a course and distance with more accuracy by walking, than with a Chain and Compas, he is requested to let the public know the course and distance from Frankfort to the residence of his friends, who furnish him with the information relative to the Spanish Conspiracy, &c.

If the Certificates of two respectable men are not deemed by the Editors of the Western World sufficient to establish a fact; how many Certificates are necessary to give the infamous and notorious John Wood a good character.

If the Western World has now 1000 subscribers: how many will it have next year, when the Editors and their object, appear in their true colours?

If the Editors of the Western World assert 100 lies in each paper; bow far is it from here to Richmond? Mr. Wood, by his superior mathematical knowledge, and new method of surveying, is required to answer.

Wood and Street have attempted to take off every person who condemns their conduct; they will no doubt, soon take themselves off.

John Wood has published the Certificates of several gentlemen in Virginia to establish his character; are those Certificates genuine? Is there any person in this state acquainted with the hand writing of those gentlemen? Doubts are entertained and proof required.

From the Palladium.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Dollars or not, is the question John Wood has made—Liar or not, is the question I have made. I have said, that if Wood could be proved a liar in matter susceptible of proof, he ought not to be credited, when asserting things to which evidence was inaccessible. It is of no importance whether the matter is relevant or irrelevant. The character of the narrator is in question, and if we detect him in falsehoods, his credit is at an end.

I had said, that Joseph George's statement contradicted John Wood's. I had not denied that Judge Sebastian received a barrel of dollars, nor had I admitted it. I knew nothing of the matter, and was silent.

John Wood comes forward with Mr. George's certificate, and exultingly tells us, that it does not convict him of telling more than two, or, at any rate, more than three lies in one sentence. From such exultations, from such causes of triumph, may God in his mercy preserve us! I never denied Wood's physical capacity to tell the truth; but I denied his moral propensity to do so. He tells us, he has proven that he can tell the truth when he will; and therefore, I have charged him unjustly. But let us see how he has proved it. Wood says, that Mr. George saw the barrel opened at Judge Sebastian's house. Mr. George says, he did not see it opened, or see it when it was opened; but all the time he saw it, it was closely headed at each end. Wood says, that George saw the barrel full of dollars. Mr. George says, he did not see the contents, and knows not what was in it. Wood says, that George affirms, that all the dollars (forsooth the barrel full) were

newly coined, and fresh from the mint. Mr. George in saying that he never saw a dollar in the barrel, or one taken out of it, has decidedly denied this.

But let us view the matter in its proper aspect; Wood stated the transaction about the barrel of dollars, and referred his readers to the personal knowledge of Mr. George for proof of the fact. Mr. George's statement, taking it substantially, amounts to a positive denial of any personal knowledge. If any person will read his certificate, they must see, that if reduced to question and answer, it would stand in the following form:

1. Question: Have you any personal knowledge of Judge Sebastian's receiving a barrel of dollars from Louisville?

Answer: No.

Q. 2. Do you know whether there were any dollars, or any money at all brought up in the cart?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know whether the money which Judge Sebastian paid to you and to his neighbours, was brought by him from Orleans?

A. I do not.

4. Was you ever told that the barrel you mentioned, was loaded with dollars?

A. I was not.

Thus we see, that Mr. George, by whose testimony the fact was to be determined; upon whose personal knowledge the cause was rested; is not only utterly destitute of any personal knowledge on the subject, but has not even hearsay for it. But if Mr. George had informed us, that a third person had told him every thing precisely as Wood has stated it, this would not have verified Wood's statement—it would have been entirely false in the only sense in which he offered it; in the only sense in which it could be received;—and even in that case, Wood could not have maintained that his statement contained a single particle of truth.

I am not at this time examining the fact, whether judge Sebastian has or has not a barrel of Dollars! I think the question entirely unimportant to the public. If Judge Sebastian intrigued with the court of Spain, it was criminal, even if he had not one cent of money. And if a man had a hoghead of Dollars, that would not render him a criminal. It is incumbent on Wood to shew that Sebastian did receive money in a traitorous intrigue—not on judge Sebastian to shew that he did not. I know no authority which will authorise this outcast and excrement on the civilized world, to set up a court of inquisition over American citizens. For my own part, I have no hesitation in saying, that I do not believe judge Sebastian ever received such sum; and that whatever money he has received, he has given a valuable consideration for. He is not rich; and as far as I can learn, no material alteration has been noticed in his circumstances. Whereas, the reception of so large a sum of money for a bribe, a fee, or any personal services whatever, would have produced a sensible and visible elevation in the circumstances of any man in the state.

But Wood has proved at any rate that Mr. George believed that the barrel aforesaid was filled with dollars. I have said, and I am sure with your approbation, that assertions of fact made by any man, are not to be substantiated by the conjectures of another. But as Mr. George has given us his opinion, I wish he had informed us from words or gestures of William Sebastian he took the liberty of understanding, that the said Sovereign will be dependent upon whosoever fills the throne of France, as any of the Prefects of that vast empire. Indeed the authority delegated to King Louis, is little more than that of a Viceroy or Lieutenant. He is established in Holland, rather for the purpose of covering the Northern frontiers of France, than for securing any one advantage to the Dutch nation.

The conditions of the treaty, by which the independence of Holland is laid at the feet of France, differ but little from those inserted on the 2d inst. In the first article, Bonaparte guarantees the integrity of the Dutch possessions in every part of the world. If this guarantee is to be retrospective in its effect, it will necessarily imply, that Demerara, Surinam and the Cape, are to be restored to the Dutch, or, in other words, that they are to be put in possession of France. We do not suppose that he intends to be less peremptory upon this point, than he was with respect to the integrity of

false, my assertion stands supported; and that he told him the substance of what his certificate states, can I believe, be proven if requisite.

Part of a letter, said to have been written by Mr. Brown to Col. Muter, is published in Wood's last paper. Taking it as it stands, for I know not whether it is correct, and I care not, I will make a single observation.—Three years before this, Virginia had passed a law permitting the district of Kentucky to become an independent state upon certain conditions therein contained, provided the people of the district by their convention should consent to it. This law was re-enacted and modified several times in the proceeding years. By these acts the people of the district had the privilege either of making application to congress and obtaining admission to join the union as soon as they had formed a new constitution, (and by accepting the terms offered by Virginia) declared themselves independent of her, or of forming a constitution first and then making application. The former method of proceeding was thought most eligible probably because in case of failure, the trouble and expense of forming a constitution, would be thereby deferred until it was certainly known that one would be wanted. After some years unproductive exertions in the former way. Mr. Brown seems to have recommended the latter, which was equally legal and equally authorised by the laws on this subject; for they all gave the privilege to the people of the district to become independent of the mother-state. The difference was only formal. In the one case, the people applied for admission into the Union, on the condition of their *bereafter* forming a constitution. In the latter, upon their having formed one. In one case, the application would have been from a popular assembly. In the other, from an original body, organised under the authority of a particular law of the state. You will judge now whether this was treason. As to Wood's question whether Mr. Brown's conference with Gardeau was not treason? I answer plainly—No. And Wood can not find a prettoger in the commonwealth so stupid as to say that any criminal whatever was attached to it. He seems to have entirely abandoned the charge with which he commenced his attack upon Mr. Brown, viz., a design to subject this country to Spain. None of his testimony proves any thing like it; and most of it directly the reverse.

Professional engagements will probably compel me to defer the further investigation of this matter for a little time; but I expect when I resume it, to have new sophistries to detect, new falsehoods to expose, and forgeries to prove—as the miserable being sat out yesterday morning on a horse borrowed from a negro, with a couple of pistols tied to his neck, a pocket full of bread, a huge bludgeon in his right hand, and a countenance such as Satan bestows on his best beloved in this world, on a pilgrimage into Woodford, Fayette, Jeffamine, &c. in quest of new conspiracies.

WILLIAM LITTELL.
August 18th, 1806

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The foreign Journals present a mass of incongruous rumours, from which it is hardly possible to collect an intelligible detail—but one thing is certain, that Germany is undergoing a complete change in its political constitutions, which will transfer all the power and influence of the Germanic Body to Bonaparte and his allies! What other objects are in view, it is impossible to guess; but so large an army as France now keeps up, cannot be long unemployed.

JUNE 16.

We have received Paris papers to the 8th, and Dutch to the 11th inst. The new form of the Dutch constitution is definitely pronounced. It is to be a Constitutional Monarchy, but in which, the reigning Sovereign will be dependent upon whosoever fills the throne of France, as any of the Prefects of that vast empire. Indeed the authority delegated to King Louis, is little more than that of a Viceroy or Lieutenant. He is established in Holland, rather for the purpose of

covering the Northern frontiers of France, than for securing any one advantage to the Dutch nation. The conditions of the treaty, by which the independence of Holland is laid at the feet of France, differ but little from those inserted on the 2d inst. In the first article, Bonaparte guarantees the integrity of the Dutch possessions in every part of the world. If this guarantee is to be retrospective in its effect, it will necessarily imply, that Demerara, Surinam and the Cape, are to be restored to the Dutch, or, in other words, that they are to be put in possession of France. We do not suppose that he intends to be less peremptory upon this point, than he was with respect to the integrity of

the French possessions, during the ro, is at length terminated. The negotiations for the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, or, at least, the issue of orders between France and Holland, is to be for that purpose, officially announced in the Moniteur of the 8th instant. The French armies are in consequence, immediately to retire from Germany, and Brunnau is to be restored to Austria.

Letters from Berlin, in the Dutch papers of the 14th inst. say, that Baron Hardenberg was about to set out from thence for London, on a special mission.

The Funds yesterday experienced an additional rise, and there were some considerable purchases. The speculation is similar to that we

mentioned yesterday. A introductory audience on the same is expected to take place in day that Prince Louis was hailed junction with Russia. The letters King of Holland. The address and papers from the continent, en-

which he delivered on the occasion, courage this expectation; but we

published in the official paper, in cannot view it as founded upon any

the original Turkish characters. authentic information.

Could we place much reliance upon the translation annexed to it, we should be apprehensive that the Porte was anxious for an immediate renewal of her former connection with France. Bonaparte hints at something of this kind in his answer. The safety and advantages of an intimate alliance with him, are suggested in such a way, that it is to be feared, that a closer relation than that which binds the two countries at present, is not only meditated, but in progress.

The long, and it must be admitted, important services of Talleyrand, have been rewarded with a principality. Two Italian Dutchies, it seems, were in dispute, between the courts of Rome and Naples. Bonaparte put an end to the difference, by seizing on the disputed territory, and conferring one of the principalities upon Talleyrand, and the other upon Bernadotte. The former is now Prince and Duke of Bevento—the latter, Prince and Duke of Ponte Carvo.

There was a report on Saturday, which made some impression on the Funds, that Mr. Adair was going to Paris from Vienna, in company with M. D'Onbril, upon a pacific negotiation, jointly with Russia. No accounts of Mr. Adair's arrival at Vienna, are yet received, and the whole of this speculation is related on the paragraph in the foreign papers, that M. D'Onbril was going to Paris from Vienna, a statement, the truth of which, so far from being ascertained, is extremely questionable.

JUNE 17.

We have received Paris Journals to the 11th, and Dutch to the 15th inst.

An article from the Hague, June 10, states the arrival there the preceding day from Paris, of Admiral Verhuel, and Van Styrum.

His Excellency M. Verhuel, after visiting the Grand Penitentiary, and the President of their High Mightinesses, had a conference with the Secretaries of State. Verhuel commenced his career, by delivering to the Secretaries of State, plans of various new taxes, which Louis Napoleon, the King of Holland, had charged him to recommend to their immediate consideration and adoption! Verhuel then proceeded farther to open his commission, by the King of Holland's order. He repaired to the Councils; and afterwards in a convention of their High Mightinesses, announced the accession of Louis Napoleon, to the Kingdom of Holland! The President thanked Verhuel for his important communication, and prayed for the happiness of the people and the country—under this New Order of Things!

The proclamation, &c. of Louis Napoleon, by which he condescends to accept "the Royal Dignity of King of Holland," agreeably to the wishes of the people," was then published throughout every street in the Hague. This remarkable paper concludes thus:

"Given at Paris, the 5th June, 1806, being the first year of our Monarchical Government." We ought, however, to state, that a letter dated Rotterdam, the 11th instant, received yesterday, states, that King Louis had died suddenly on his way to the Hague; but this report is not entitled to much credit: for according to the Paris papers, he was not to set out on his journey till the 11th, the day on which his death was reported at Rotterdam.

The Moniteur of the 7th, contains a copy of the Prussian proclamation, by which Anspach is transferred to Bavaria. The difference respecting Cattara,

3
2 1/2 Acres of first rate land for sale, lying on the road leading from Lexington to Georgetown, one mile and a half from Georgetown, 80 or 90 acres of cleared land, which is well enclosed and in good repair for farming; a handsome young apple orchard, a framed house not finished, a good barn and other necessary buildings, which will be sold on moderate terms. For particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

*3 Richard Cave.

SPORTING.

Will be run over the Winchester course, on the second Thursday in October next, a PURSE RACE of three miles heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding.

And on the next day, a purse of two miles heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, not more than four years old last spring. Entrance each day, Five Dollars. For further information, apply to Geo. Webb, Winchester, who holds the subscription and terms of the race.

Winchester, 19th Aug. 1806.

TO LET,

The well known commodious Stone House,

At present occupied by Capt. MAURICE LANGHORNE as a TAVERN.

Stated on High street in PARIS, Will be let for a term of years, on reasonable terms, if application is made, before the first day of November next. This house is well calculated for a

TAVERN,

having four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and an elegant ball room and bedchamber on the second floor. There is attached to the house, a back building, well adapted to the accommodation of a family—a good kitchen, with a well of water convenient to it—a handsome garden spot, now under cultivation—a good smoke house, dairy and other out houses—also a large stable, with a granary adjoining it. A good cool and a careful ostler will be hired with the house—Possession to begin on the first day of December next.

—AT SO—

Two other HOUSES with a number of OUT LOTS.

Will be let on good terms, for several years.

One of the houses adjoins the publick square—very well calculated for a store and a family—has a kitchen, and garden—The other HOUSE is suitable for a mechanic—

Several of the lots adjoining the publick square, will be leased for a term of years, for improvements to be made on them.

ANNE DUNCAN.

Paris August 8th 1806

4

NOTICE,

That on the 27th of July, Willis Cannon, an apprentice about 19 years of age, made his elopement from my service, living in Scott county, on Cherry's run, therefore I forewarn all persons of harbouring him on the peril of penalty, and any person delivering said boy to me shall receive 25 cents reward.

ENOCH BARLOW.

August 14, 1806.

BAST & YOUSE,
COPPER & TIN SMITHS,

Respectfully informs the public, that they have just received from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of Copper and Tin, &c. They will continue at Danville, and at Shelbyville, as heretofore--making all sizes of stoves and boilers, hats, & wash kettles, tea, stew and glue kettles, sauce pans, rum pumps and cranes, &c. Also, all sorts of tinware, by wholesale or retail, very low for cash.

N. B. The subscribers inform the public, that they have also, commenced the Brass Founding business, opposite Mr. Logan's Currying shop, Main-street Lexington, under the firm of ALTE, &c. They intend making and having on hand, a constant supply of fashionable And-Irons and Candle-Sticks, Rivets and Still-Cocks, &c. Copper-smiths in the western country may be supplied with the above articles on better terms than they can import them. Old brass and copper will be taken in exchange. Cash given for pewter, brass and copper.

August 14, 1806.

Lexington WARM & COLD BATHS.

THE public are respectfully informed, that I have, at considerable expense, in addition to my former Baths (on a permanent spring on my premises) erected three new Bathing Houses, one of which is solely set apart for the Ladies' use.

The use of Baths, warm and cold, were so general with the ancients, and particularly in warm climates, and the advantages to be derived from them, not only to persons in health as a luxury, but also in various acute diseases, where excruciating pain has been relieved, and sudden death often prevented, by the use of the warm bath alone; as well as the advantages to be derived both to children and persons of mature age, from the use of one or the other, as the faculty may think adapted to their case, will, the subscriber trusts, ensure the countenance and support of the citizens and others to the accommodation he hopes his baths may afford. Himself and attendants, will, from day-break 'till nine at night, wait on gentlemen; and careful female servants are provided to attend at all times on such ladies as may be pleased to encourage the attempt he has made to add to their convenience and comfort.

G. A. WEBER.

N. B. Dr. Buchan, in England, and Count Rumford, a native of our own country, with numerous other writers of eminence, have so fully set forth the advantages of Warm and Cold bathing, that the reading of their works, it is presumed, will be amply sufficient to ensure remuneration to the owner, for the expences incurred in the present undertaking.

** Persons may pay each time of bathing, or engage for the season.

Lexington, 3d June 1806.

FRESH & GENUINE MEDICINES.

Just received from Philadelphia, the following articles, viz.

Rheubarb, root and powder
Jallap in powder, Columba root & powd.
Squills root,
Turmeric root.
Ipecacuanha powder,
Cinnamon bark,
Cloves and mace,
Sugar candy,
Magnesia, white
Sal borax,
Camphor,
Assafetida,
Gum arabic,
Gum tragacanth,
Gum opium,
Gums of various kinds
English saffron,
Sal ammoniac,
Cremor tartar,
Flores sulphur,
Aqua fortis,
Oil of vitriol,
Elixer of vitriol,
Lavender compound,
Laudanum,
Tincture of rhubarb,
Tincture of cantharides,
Venerous pills,
Anti-bilious pills,
Anderson's pills,
Lemon peal,
Cannomile flowers,
Imported senna,
Aloes,
Blue vitriol,
Quill bark,
Sugar of lead,
Sweet oil by the bottle
Spirits of turpentine
by the bottle,

With a number of other articles, too tedious to mention, all of which will be sold at a low rate for cash, wholesale and retail. I will sell the whole furniture with the medicine, to any person inclining to purchase.

J. M. SCHAWG.

Opposite Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, Main street, Lexington.

N. B. DR. J. M. SCHAWG, cures ruptures effectually without an incision, he also cures the tooth-ach effectually when the tooth is hollow, never to return to the same tooth. He gives his assistance in the various diseases incident to the human body, in the practice of Physic and Surgery.

July 22, 1806.

TAKEN UP

By Jeremiah Rodgers, living near the Kentucky river, and near Clay's Ferry, a Bay Horse, four years old, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder O, shod all round, and a bob tail. Appraised to sixty dollars.

Len. K. Bradley.

August 1st, 1806.



TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

Elegance combined with Utility, in Willis's New Fashioned SHOE S.

In ancient times the bards foretold, the rhyming trade would never grow old-- 'Tis true in these more modern times, Mechanics manufacture rymes; Murphy and Shaw have tried the part To imitate the rhyming art, And Willis in these rhyming times Must surely weave a web of rhymes.

Ladies here I beg to mention, (Claimant of his first attention) Handmade shoes in every part, Is Willis's master piece of art--

He shoes does make, which Queens might handle,

The neatly plain, the brilliant spangle, Improves new fashions as they rise, And makes some spangled shoes with ties.

Coffe boots, and fair tops too, Made neater here than any shoe,

All sorts and sizes well assorted, Made offleather, the best imported,

And now to tell you where he lives, And strict attention there he gives,

To orders sent both far and near, He'll fit you well you need not fear:

Main-street, next door to neighbor Noel, Those who know this, possest a jewel;

But not to make description fainter, Tie opposite Mentelle the painter;

Adjoining the shop of Aaron Woodruff, Who makes you shoes quite good enough.

To tell you this, my mind did labor Who'd not be friendly with a neighbor,

If ladies send a pattern shoe,

He'll make them neatly to fit you.

Believing this the best expedient, He now remains their most obedient.

RICHARD WILLIS,

Two or three Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

Lexington August 18, 1806.

I BEG LEAVE

TO inform my friends, late customers, and the publick, that I have just received

Fresh and Fashionable

SHOES OF ALL KINDS,

For sale at my Boot and Shoe Store, on Short street, next door to Mr. Keiser's tavern, and nearly opposite the

Market-House, Lexington, to wit:

Men's fine and coarse Shoes,

Boys' fine and coarse do,

Ladies leather Slippers, at 6s. 6d. a pair,

do. Fancy Kid Shoes,

do. Kid, with heels and spring heels, of

all colours,

do. Spangled and plain Kid of all colours

do. Spangled and plain Morocco Slippers of all colours,

Misses Kid and Morocco Slippers.

Children's Morocco of all colours and Leather Jeffersons, &c. &c.

The above articles I warrant to be as good as ever came to the state, or made in the United States; as I have none but picked work, I do not want to flatter the publick with an advertisement, as the work will show for itself.

MOROCCO SKINS of all colours, Leather, Shoe binding of all colours, and Shoe Strings, Cork Soals, and Black Ball of a superior quality--also, a few pair SKATES.

A L S O,

Madeira and Sherry Wines,

Jamaica Rum, French Brandy,

Lime Juice,

Balsam demalitha,

British oil,

Beademian's drops,

Medicamentum,

Oil of ammon,

Balsam copiava,

Venice turpentine,

Oil of Spike,

Oil of laurin,

Ess. of peppermint,

Theria venet,

Steers opodelock,

Fly stone,

Essence of lemon,

Ess. of burgamot

Juniper oil

Castor oil

White vitriol

Gum shale & copal

Eye water of superior

quality

Fish berries

Manna flag

Best red annetta fo-

dyeing

Red precipitate mer-

cury

Crude mercury

Calomel

Barks

Balsam of Peru

Liquorice root

Rose water

Orange peel

Gentian root

Figs of the first qual-

ty 2s. 3d per lb.

Raisins 2s. 6d. per lb.

Travis Davis, j.p.n.c.

State of Kentucky—Jessamine coun-

ty, to wit—July term, 1806.

John P. Lawton, and Eleanor his wife,

William Sullivan, and Polly his wife,

James M'Clure, and Andrew M'Clure,

An infant under the age of twenty-

one, by William Sullivan his guardi-

an, heirs and devisees of Andrew

M'Clure, deceased, Compls.

AGAINST

Samuel M'Clure, and John M'Clure.

executors of the last will and tappa-

ment of Andrew M'Clure, deceased,

defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Samuel M'Clure, ha-

ving failed to enter his appearance here-

in agreeably to law, and the rules of this

court, and it appearing to the satis-

faction of the court, that he is not an in-

habitant of this commonwealth--On

motion of the complainants by their

counsel--It is ordered by the court, that

the said Samuel M'Clure appear here on

the third day of our next October term,

and answer the complainants' bill, or that

the same will be taken as confessed against

him. And that a copy of this order be

inserted in some authorized paper accord-

ing to law.

State of Kentucky, scd.

Military Circuit Court, May term 1806.

John Edgar, complainant, IN

against Peter Lahra, defendant, SCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth--on the motion of the complainant, it is ordered, that by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed by law.

A copy. Teste,

wm. WALK. REED, D. Clk.

KENTUCKY,

Fayette Circuit Court, June Term, 1806.

William Gouch Complainant,

vs.

Turner, Higgins, &c. Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the complainant by his

counsel--It is ordered, that James Adam and Lucy his wife, be made defendants in this

cause; and it appearing to the satisfaction of

the court, that the defendants Benjamin

Turner, and the said James Adam and Lucy

his wife, are not inhabitants of this common-

wealth--On the motion of the complainant by his

counsel--It is ordered, that the said defen-

dants do appear here on the third day of our

next September term, and answer the com-